At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1831. No. 17.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. HAMILTON,

LATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Magdalena (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq., William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 10th day of March next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining land of Wm. M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, John M'Conaughy, Esq. and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less; one other Tract of unimproved Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing Ninety Acres, more or less; also, Two Lots of Ground in Mummasburg, adjoining — Hossler, and fronting on the Turnpike: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } tl

CATHARINE WOLF, late Decker, by her next friend, Peter Diehl, vs. *ABRAHAM WOLF.* } Alias Subpœna for a DIVORCE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

Abraham Wolf.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of April next*, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 15, 1831. } tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr.
J. F. MACFARLANE,
T. C. MILLER, } Auditors.

Jan. 25. td

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of LARGE WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 9, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 9 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

POETRY.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY.

BY SARAH J. HALE.

We bring no earthly wreath for Time;
To man th' immortal Time was given—
Years should be marked by deeds sublime,
That elevate his soul to heaven.
Thou proudly passing year—thy name
Is registered in mind's bright flame,
And louder than the roar of waves,
Thundering from ocean's prison caves,
Come the glad shout that hallows thee
The year of Freedom's Jubilee!

'Tis strange how mind has been chained down,
And reason scourged like branded sin!
How man has shrunk before man's frown,
And darkened heaven's own fire within!
But freedom breathed—the flame burst forth,
Wo to the spoilers of the earth,
Who would withstand its lightning stroke,
And heavier forge the galling yoke—
As well the breaking reed might dare
The cataract's rush—the whirlwind's war!

Ay, thrones must crumble—even as clay,
Searched by the scorching sun and wind!
And crushed be Superstition's sway,
That would with writhing scorpions bind
The terror-stricken conscience down
Beneath anointed monarch's frown;
Till truth is in her temple sought,
The soul's unbribed, unfettered thought,
That, science guided, soars unawed,
And reading Nature, rests on God!

This must be—is—the passing year
Has rent the veil, and despots stand,
In the keen glance of Truth severe,
With craven brow and palsied hand;—
Ye, who would make man's spirit free,
And change the Old World's destiny,
Bring from Learning's halls the light,
And watch that virtue's shield is bright;
Then to the "God of order" raise,
The vow of faith, the song of praise,
And on—and sweep Oppression's chains,
Like ice beneath the vernal rains.

My country, yes, thy sons are proud,
True heirs of Freedom's glorious dower;
For never here has knee been bowed
In homage to a mortal power:
No, never here has tyrant reigned,
And never here has thought been chained!
Then who would follow Europe's sickly light
When here the soul may put forth all her might
And show the nations, as they gaze in awe,
That Wisdom dwells with Liberty and Law!
O, when will Time his holiest triumph bring—
"Freedom o'er all the earth, and God alone reigns king."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Constable's Miscellany.—Life of Sir Wm. Wallace.

THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK.

Day broke on the army of England moving onward to Linlithgow in one long and variegated column. To those whom sanctity of character, or local situation, enabled to wait its approach, the spectacle which was now at hand, must have been fearfully interesting.—Since the days of the Romans, the present army was perhaps the largest that had traversed the plains of Scotland.—Many alterations had been introduced about this time into Europe by the crusaders; and Edward, who was not inapt in the military art, had, during his residence in Palestine, and his expeditions to France, availed himself of every invention that came under his observation. His army, therefore, might justly be considered as the most perfect in discipline, equipment and feudal splendor, that Christendom could boast of at the time. As it approached, it seemed to lengthen, the interminable array issuing, as it were, from some inexhaustible source on the verge of the horizon: its glittering mazes occasionally appearing and disappearing among the inequalities of the road, might be aptly compared to the undulating movements of one of those enormous serpents that figure in the pages of romance, some of whose coils are at times seen while its extremities are concealed amid the darkness of the den from whence it is represented as issuing forth. Most of the inhabitants fled before the unwelcome intruders, except a few Carmelite friars, who stopped to gaze on the warlike pageant.

The confused hum of this living mass increased as it advanced, till the deserted walls of Linlithgow resounded to the braying of clarions, the thundering of kettle-drums, and the prancing of war-steeds in flowing caparisons, bestrode by warriors mailed to the teeth, having long two-handed swords depending from their girdles, while their right hands held lances, and their left supported triangular shields painted with the various devices of their families.

Tradition asserts that this grand army took a whole day to deploy through the town of Linlithgow, but the advanced guard came in sight of the Scottish out-posts early in the day. The latter occupied the ridge of the hill: and as the English marched up to attack them, a thick mist intervened, and prevented their intended rencounter.

When the day cleared up, the Scottish army was discovered in the distance, taking up their positions and preparing for battle. Their numbers did not exceed 30,000—not a third part of the force opposed to them; and aware of the immense advantages which Edward possessed, and extremely averse to risk the safety of the country on the issue of a single battle, the Guardian would gladly have protracted the warfare, by retiring farther to the North. Divisions, however, prevailed among the leaders of the Scots, & before they could agree on the measures necessary to be adopted, the near approach of the English and the great superiority of the latter in cavalry, rendered retreat extremely hazardous.

The Scottish army, consisting principally of spearmen and lancers, was arranged in four divisions or schiltrons. Those in the centre held their long spears perpendicular, and stood ready to fill up a vacancy, while each intervening rank gradually sloped their weapons till they came to a level. The front rank kneeling, and the whole closely wedged together, presented to the enemy the appearance of four enormous impenetrable porcupines, the space between each being filled up with arches.

Edward, on seeing these dispositions for battle, hesitated to give orders for the attack, and proposed that his followers should pitch their tents, and allow the soldiers and horses time for rest and refreshment. This was opposed by his officers, as being unsafe in their present situation—a small rivulet only intervening between the two armies. "What, then, would you advise?" exclaimed Edward. "An immediate advance!" was the reply; the field and the victory will be ours!"—"In God's name, then, let it be so!" said the King.

The Earls of Lincoln, and Hereford, accordingly, led the first squadron to the attack. Their progress, however, was retarded by an extensive morass which covered the front of the Scots, and obliged their enemies to make a circuit to the West. While thus employed, the powerful squadron under the bishop of Durham managed to get in front of the enemy. Bek, however, on observing the formidable appearance of his opponents, wished to delay the charge till supported by the column under the command of the king.—'Stick to thy mass, bishop,' said Ralph Basset of Drayton, 'and teach us not what to do in the face of the enemy.'—'On, then,' said Bek, 'set on in your own way; we are all soldiers to-day, and bound to our duty.' Instantly they rushed forward and soon became engaged with the first schiltron, which was almost simultaneously attacked on the opposite quarter by the first division, which had cleared the morass. The cavalry of the Scots, and a large body of the vassals of John Comyn, immediately wheeled about, and left the field without awaiting that attack. The schiltrons of spearmen, however, stood firm, and repulsed all the efforts of their numerous and heavy armed assailants, who recoiled again and again from before the mass of spears which their enemies presented. Baffled in their attack, the cavalry of Edward charged upon the archers, who, less able to stand their ground against the weight of their mail-clad adversaries, gave way. In the confusion, Sir John Stewart of Fonkill, brother to the Stewart of Scotland, was thrown to the ground, while attempting to rally his vassals, the archers of Selkirk; and though many of them rushed forward to his assistance, their exertions were in vain; their gallant leader fell, surrounded by the bodies of his faithful tenantry.

Though heavy squadrons of cavalry were continually pushing forward against the Scottish spearmen, still the latter maintained their ranks, and displayed such admirable discipline and stubborn resolution, that Edward convinced of the inability of breaking their array, suspended the charges of his horsemen, and ordered all his archers and slingers to advance.

The formation of the Scottish schiltrons was admirably adapted for defence, and had they been supplied with a sufficient body of cavalry to have protected them from the assaults of the archers, they might have kept their ground in defiance of every effort of the enemy. But, deserted by their own cavalry, they now stood helplessly exposed to a storm of missiles which assailed them in all directions; for though those in the centre bravely pressed forward to fill up the chasms in front, cloud after cloud of arrows, mingled with stones, continued to descend among their ranks with increasing and deadly effect, till the ground was encumbered around them, while the foiled assailants sat with their horses on the rein, ready to burst in upon them at the first opening that would offer.—The Scots at last became unsteady, under the incessant and murderous discharge of the English artillery. The cavalry then dashed forward, and breaking in upon their ranks, completed the confusion.

Wallace now saw that retreat was the only expedient left by which he could save the remnant of his countrymen; and having with incredible efforts rallied a number of his most determined adherents, he attacked the foremost of the pursuers, and by that means covered the retreat of the fugitives. In one of these efforts he advanced alone in the midst of his little band, and, with a single blow, slew Brian le Jay, a Knight Templar of high military renown, who had shown himself most active in harrassing the retreating Scots. The death of this Templar, which took place in Oalender Wood, damped the ardour of his companions, and enabled the Scots to make good their retreat. Sir John Graham, however, giving way to a gallant but imprudent ardour advanced too far amongst the enemy, where he was surrounded and slain; and Wallace, after repeated endeavors to revenge the death of his friend, rejoined his followers. This he effected with great difficulty, from the influx of the tide, and the weakness of his horse, which is said to have been so worn out with the fatigues of the day, and the wounds it had received, that the noble animal expired as soon as it had placed its master beyond the reach of his pursuers.

In this sanguinary conflict, 15,000 Scots are said to have been left on the field; the most distinguished of whom were Sir John Graham of Dundalk, Sir John Stewart of Bonkil, and Macduff, grand uncle to the Earl of Fife. The extent of the English loss from the stubborn opposition of their enemies, must also have been considerable. After the battle, Wallace fell back on Stirling, which he burnt, in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the English.

A serious Repartee.—The Irish are very happy in their conversational tact, and the art of repartee.—When an Irishman makes a blunder, he generally makes a good joke, and recompenses the error by the sly humor it conveys. Their satire, however, is superior to their mirth. French may be the language of love, was once well observed, English of business, but Irish is the language of expression. There is no other language, German not excepted, that expresses so much meaning in a few words.—The Irish endeavor to translate this capacity into English, and to supply with dramatic effect the deficiency of expression. A Galway gentleman lately entered the coffee house in London, and called for tea; his brogue attracted the attention of a scented civilian in an opposite box, who, relying upon his superior accent, resolved to have a jest at the expense of the stranger. The civilian called for tea too; the Irishman called for muffins, so did the civilian; toast, milk, sugar, &c. were severally called for by the Irishman, and as severally echoed by the fop, who enjoyed in his corner the supposed embarrassment to which he was subjecting the Galway man. At last, with the greatest composure, and if possible a richer brogue, the Irishman desired the waiter to "*bring up pistols for two*,"—the jester's echo was silenced.

An eye witness says the following was the mode of administering justice at Algiers, before that place and its dependencies were converted into a colony of France. All persons losing their cause before the Court were condemned to receive the *bastinado*, for having abused the time of the court in hearing arguments in support of an unjust cause. All persons instituting suits from frivolous pretences, were chastised in like manner. Finally when the question submitted to the court was so complicated that they could not clearly understand it, *both parties* had like punishment inflicted on them.

Depth of the Sea.—We have often heard it asserted that the *sea has no bottom.* This idea will hardly bear examination. The reason given is that no bottom has ever yet been found in some parts. This is very true. But the greatest depth that has ever yet been sounded is less than 5,000 feet. Now it is natural to suppose that the depths of the great valley of the ocean, may correspond with the heights of mountains on the earth's surface. Supposing this analogy to be true, the greatest depth of the sea would correspond with the highest mountain, which is near 20,000 feet. The experiment therefore reaching 5,000 feet, is only one-fourth the height of the highest mountain—and considerably less than a great many others.—*Nor. Herald.*

Royalty in 1830.—This has been an ominous year for Princes. Three have died—the Kings of England and of Naples, and the Pope of Rome. Five have been driven from their dominions: the Kings of France and Saxony, the Duke of Brunswick, the Dey of Algiers, and the Grand Duke Constantine of Holland. Queen Donna Maria has been refused admittance into her kingdom, and the King of Holland has lost half of his; while two thrones, Belgium and Greece, are going a begging.

Voltaire.—Voltaire having lampooned a nobleman, was one night in his way home intercepted by him, and handsomely cudgelled for his licentious wit. Upon which he applied to the Duke of Orleans, who was then regent, and begged him to do him justice in the affair. "Sir," replied the regent smiling, "it has been done already."

Advantages of Drunkenness.—We find the following in the Baltimore American of Saturday:

"It appears from the report of the Trustees of the Alms-House, inserted in another column, that of the 992 adults received into that institution the last year, not less than 944 were ascertained to be habitually intemperate; and that of 142 children born or admitted in the same time, 115 at least were brought to destitution by the drunken habits of their parents."

A victim to Intemperance.—JOSEPH ANDERSON, shoemaker, living in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, in this county, who had been in the habit of using ardent spirits to excess for years past, came to his home on Saturday evening the 5th instant, in a state of intoxication, turned his wife out of doors, and compelled her to take shelter at a friend's house in the neighborhood.—On Sunday, Anderson was found in his house *burned to death*, with a flask, nearly emptied of its contents, near him! It appeared that his clothes had caught fire from the candle, and so helpless had the poor creature made himself as to be unable to extinguish it—he was burned about the middle of his body to crisp. *Franklin Repub.*

From the New York Evening Post.

The ridiculous fashion of wearing mustachios, which quite lately seemed to be confined to a few boys and dandies, is on the increase in this city; and one now, in the course of a walk in Broadway of a pleasant afternoon, will meet quite a number of young men, who, but for the hairy argument in the negative upon their upper lips, might be mistaken for rather sensible looking persons. We cannot account for this growing fashion, unless the dandies, tired of being called smooth-cheeked and effeminate, are determined, in compliance with Hamlet's advice, to

"Assume a virtue if they have it not,"

and put on a show of manhood, instead of the "goose-look" which was lately the mode.

The English papers relate a gallant action, followed by a summary and somewhat irregular method of administering justice, which took place lately near the Island of Ascension. The British ship Falcon, of twelve guns and thirty men, fell in with a pirate mounting thirty guns, with a crew of two hundred and fifty men, and after two hours and a half hard fighting, succeeded in making her a prize. The little crew was in no small difficulty, after the capture of their disproportioned antagonist, what to do with their prisoners, who, as soon as they had an opportunity, shewed symptoms of an attempt to overpower them. On reaching Ascension, the officers of the Falcon sent the pirates on shore in companies of twenty, in the long boat, and hanged them on the Island, reserving only the pirate captain and mate, whom they carried off to Bermuda to be tried.

The Riots in England.—About 300 persons were found guilty by a special commission, at Winchester, of having participated in the acts of outrage committed in Hampshire. On the 29th Dec. the Judge proceeded to pass sentence. Twenty prisoners were arraigned in the dock, or prisoner's box, the others in the Jury boxes. Six were sentenced to be executed; twenty to be transported for life; and fifty-seven to be transported for various periods; against all these sentence of death was recorded, and a vast number of others were sentenced to be transported for 7 years, with having sentence of death recorded.

A late Havana paper contains an order of the Government, forbidding the manufacture, possession, or use of *fulminating silver*—some person having been injured by an explosion from it, and the Royal Tribunal of Medicine having declared that it was not applicable to any medicinal purpose.

The Louisville "Focus," an excellent paper published weekly in Louisville, Kentucky, is to assume a daily character, being the *third* Daily Journal printed in that place, which was within the present generation, the scene of bloody savage wars!

It is stated in the Georgetown (Ohio) paper of the 18th of January, that some days previous, the steam-boat Sylph burst her boiler somewhere above Maysville. The captain and several others are said to have been killed.

Dr. Fansher, of Conn. says, that after 28 years experience, during which he vaccinated 97,000 people, he put many hundreds of them to the test of the small-pox infection, without producing one symptom of that terrible disease.

Receipts & Expenditures of Adams County.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz. From the 7th day of January, 1830, to the 6th day of January, 1831—both days included :—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5,010	78
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
Do. do. C. Chritzman, (arrearages)	725	44
Do. do. do. 1829,	63	00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Cash on hand at last settlement,	1,853	55½
Tax assessed for 1830,	12,893	30
Ground Rents for 1830 in hands of C. Chritzman,	199	00
Tax received of the Estate of Benjamin Chambers, deceased, for 1823, '4, '5, '6, '7, and '8,	5	95
Amount of Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86	81
Addition of Tax Duplicates for 1829,	52	42
Order in favor of G. F. Hoke, unpaid by Treasurer,	6	48
	$21,076	51½

THE TAX ASSESSED FOR 1830, IS AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:

Jacob Wortz,	Conowago,	851 32
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	818 35
Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	575 66
Philip Voglesong,	Berwick,	830 72
Jesse Cook,	Latimore,	529 81
Samuel Lowden,	Liberty,	732 73
John Marshall,	Hamiltonban,	819 71
John Bream, sen.	Tyrone,	466 38
John Kugler,	Germany,	757 85
Samuel Kennedy,	Huntington,	543 16
James Smith,	Mountjoy,	600 39
John Black,	Cumberland,	872 23
Jacob Wills,	Mountpleasant,	964 39
Benjamin Gramer,	Franklin,	984 01
Jacob Schlosser,	Menallen,	1019 33
Henry Brinkerhoff,	Straban,	967 93
Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	559 33
		$12,893 30

THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS, VIZ.:

1820	John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
1827	Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	52 09
"	Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	64 09
1828	Jacob Winrott,*	Do.	63 78
"	Peter Deardorff, sen.	Reading,	46 62
"	James White,	Liberty,	2 00
1829	Henry Albert,	Reading,	86 92
"	Henry Toot,*	Cumberland,	53 28
"	Isaac Wolf,*	Berwick,	16 63
"	Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
"	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	8 07
"	John M'Ilvain,*	Mountpleasant,	205 69
"	Philip Bishop,	Germany,	96 00
1830	Jacob Wortz,*	Conowago,	331 32
"	Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	93 35
"	Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	300 66
"	Philip Voglesong,*	Berwick,	390 72
"	Jesse Cook,	Latimore,	199 81
"	Samuel Lowden,*	Liberty,	42 73
"	John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	644 71
"	John Bream,	Tyrone,	255 26
"	John Kugler,*	Germany,	257 45
"	Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntington,	278 26
"	James Smith,*	Mountjoy,	209 39
"	John Black,*	Cumberland,	753 06
"	Jacob Wills,*	Mountpleasant,	527 19
"	Benjamin Gramer,*	Franklin,	220 01
"	Jacob Schlosser,*	Menallen,	381 83
"	Henry Brinkerhoff,*	Straban,	99 46
"	Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	83 72
	**Since paid in part.*		$5,962 77

CR.

BY ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOW, VIZ.:	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay,	9	00
Tuition of Poor Children,	907	61
Collectors of Taxes—fees and releaees,	481	34
Assessors' pay,	231	63
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	4250	00
Sundry Bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	354	71
Prothonotary's and Clerk's fees,	29	69
Jacob Fickes, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	91	50
James M'Ilhenny, Esq. do. do.	91	50
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do. do.	91	50
Clerk to Commissioners—pay,	157	75
Grand Juries and Constables—pay,	263	00
General Juries and Constables—do.	902	12½
Fox Scalps,	21	67
Road Views,	117	00
Constables—Fees,	78	06
Work done in Public Buildings,	20	00
Attorney General—Fees,	15	00
Jailor—keeping Prisoners, &c.	361	22
Court Cryer—Pay, &c.	51	48
Public Printing,	218	00
Directors of Poor—Pay,	60	00
Sundry persons for Repairing Bridges,	122	65
Wood for Court-house and Prison,	95	37
Coroner—Fees on Inquisitions,	94	32
Officers of Elections—Pay,	357	61
Quit-rents on Lot No. 82 for 1829 and 1830,	2	00
P. Heagy—Summoning Juries up to Jan. ss. 1830 inclusive,	87	75
J. B. M'Pherson in trust for Philadelphia Prison,	102	53
Bank of Gettysburg—Interest,	65	33
Cash paid for Loom for Prison,	35	81
Medical attendance on Prisoners,	8	75
Geo. Welsh, Prothonotary, for transcribing and making Indices for Dockets,	200	00
Treasurer of Water Company—Rent,	22	50
Order issued in 1826 in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg, unpaid till present year,	1500	00
Order in favor of Treasurer of Poor-house funds, issued in 1827, with interest, unpaid till present year,	278	06
Orders of 1829, paid during 1830,	44	98
Outstanding Tax,	5962	77
Do. Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley,	35	08
Do. do. do. C. Chritzman (arr.)	725	44
Do. do. do. do. 1830,	44	00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115	00
Do. Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86	81
Treasurer's Salary,	100	00
Cash on hand,	2149	85
	$21,076	51½

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a True Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

JAMES M'ILHENNY,
THOS. EHREHART, } *Commissioners.*
JACOB COVER,

Attest—D. HORNER, *Clerk.*

WE, the Subscribers, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, Report that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of *Two Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars & Eighty-five Cents*, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

JOHN LILLY,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL. } *Auditors.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the first day of March next*, to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator, *pendente lite*, of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick M'Farland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased.

The account of James M'Clain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate o James M'Clain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Stephens, deceased.

The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1, 1831. } 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling-

Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings;

2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling

HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25. } ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Ilhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &

double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John M'Ilhenny.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1. } ts

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23. tf

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has *REMOVED* his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS,

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

☞All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the *first day of April next.* And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the above date, to the subscriber, or, if more convenient, to JOHN GARVIN, Esq. Gettysburg.

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catharine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th of February next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, —— Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM S COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1831. } tI

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 8th day of March next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr.
J. F. MACFARLANE, } Auditors.
T. C. MILLER,

Jan. 25. td

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

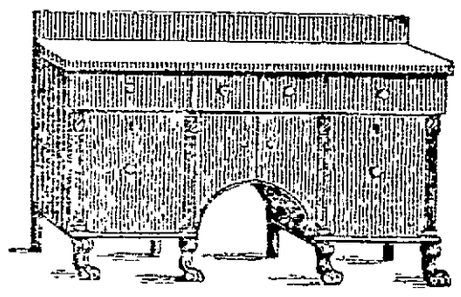
CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF,

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker, Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of March next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 1. 4t

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.*

A Farm,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

Two Log Houses,

and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water—and Rockcreek runs along the farm.—To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1. ts

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 25. tc

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. STEPHENS, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1. 4t

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

☞Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. tf

☞PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore bro't to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of *Medicines, Chemicals, &c.* the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly *warranted genuine.*

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. 6m

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

☞*Prevention better than Cure.*☜

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

☞Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives immediate relief

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns

☞Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will secure them a great profit.

***SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21. eow10t

in which he observed that although he had not taken a part in discussing the Indian question, and although he had been induced to believe that the Indians, for their own happiness, would be better removed from amongst the whites, still he felt a strong sympathy for their case, and thought the conduct of Georgia towards them was unjustifiable, and that their just rights should be preserved to them.

Mr. Smith of Md here observed that the hour had arrived for taking the sense of the Senate on the resolution which lay on the table respecting the examination of witnesses before the Special Committee for enquiring into the Post Office Department. He suggested that Mr. Frelinghuysen's resolution could in the interim be laid on the table, and the discussion on it be again resumed. This was agreed to.

In House of Representatives, Feb. 16.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill supplementary to the act of 1828 for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

This bill, as usual on all bills making general provision on the subject of Pensions, gave rise to much debate; especially on the often discussed question of including the militia in the relief extended to the regular soldiers.

The question being put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was carried by the following vote:—yeas. 126, nays, 43.

The following is the bill as it was passed to a third reading:

Be it enacted, &c. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers, of the army of the Revolution, who shall have served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years during the war of the Revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, 1828, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line, such pay to commence from January 1, 1830, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms, in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each, according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank, for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid, to commence from January 1, 1830.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person, receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for Revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or soldier, entitled to the same.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*. That so much of the said pay, as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi annually, in the manner above directed. And in the case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person shall be paid to the widow, if he leave no widow, to his children.

Provision for Revolutionary Soldiers—The House of Representatives, in pursuance of its generous resolution of the preceding day, devoted nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting assiduously to the consideration of bills for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. The greater part of the time was bestowed on a bill making general provision for such of the reliques of the Revolutionary army as have not been embraced by former acts; and our readers will observe with satisfaction, that the provisions of the bill have been extended also to the surviving MILITIA of the Revolution—thus, for the first time, and after various efforts, comprehending that meritorious class of our Revolutionary defenders in the bounty of their country. The bill also makes the relief which it provides, go back and take effect from the 1st of January, 1830 The news of this act of the Representatives, will cheer the heart of many a worn-down veteran, and send a beam of comfort into the gloom of the little span that separates him from the grave.

Besides the above measure of relief, the House persevered in the good work, until it had got through fifty-five bills providing relief for individual cases not coming within the general pension laws.—*Nat. Intel. Feb.* 17.

February 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, the greater part of the sitting was occupied in debating the appropriations reported by the Committee of Finance of that body, for the outfit and salary of a Minister to Constantinople, Secretary of Legation, &c. and for compensation to the Agents who negotiated the recent Convention with the Turkish Government. Mr Tazewell moved to strike out the latter appropriation; and the debate continued till past 4 o'clock, without coming to a close.

In the House of Representatives, after the morning business, the appropriation bills which passed through committee yesterday comprised the chief business acted on—the amendments to which were agreed to, and the bills ordered to a third reading. A motion by Mr. Drayton, to increase the appropriation of the year for arming fortifications, from one to two hundred thousand dollars, was debated for some time, and finally lost, 69 to 90. The bill making appropriations for improving the navigation of rivers, harbors, &c. was objected to on constitutional grounds, and also gave rise to much debate, but it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 114 to 45

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 22.

☞In a preceding column will be found some intelligence very interesting to a large portion of our revolutionary patriots.—Those of them who served in the Militia only, and have been heretofore excluded, come in for a full share of money granted; and the plea of *poverty*, which has been necessary heretofore, is dispensed with. It was a *disgraceful* requisition by Congress; and we are glad to see it abolished.

☞Our readers will find in the preceding page an account of the arrest of several counterfeiters in Philadelphia, and one in Baltimore. The latter person, and one of the former, we have understood, have been residents of this county.

☞Messrs. M'Sherry and Marshall have politely favored us with the "Report of the Commissioners appointed under the resolutions of March 23d, 1830, relative to a Revised Code of Pennsylvania, being the revision of the Statutes relative to Registers and Registers' Courts, and Proceedings in the Orphans' Courts"—which may be examined at this Office by those interested.

A memorial in favor of the Indians, from Pittsburg, was presented in Congress on the 14th, the names to which, in a single column, measured *thirty-six feet!*—The Statesman says, "the list comprised the worth and intelligence of the city.

The case of the Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, was decided on Saturday week, in the District Court. This church was erected agreeably to the will of Mrs. Margaret Duncan; and when the Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS (formerly of this county) seceded from the Presbyterian church, he retained it. Those members who still adhered to the Presbyterian church, instituted a suit for the recovery of the church; and have obtained a verdict in their favor.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—It has been rumored for sometime past, that a correspondence had been carried on between the President and Vice-President of the U. States, which had resulted in a complete breach of friendship and social intercourse between those distinguished personages. This correspondence has just made its appearance, under the direction of the Vice-President; and we have been politely favored with a copy of the same in pamphlet form.

It appears that, through the instrumentality of WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq. the President had been informed that Mr. Calhoun had taken a different course from what Gen. Jackson had supposed, in the deliberations of the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the occurrences in the Seminole war; and he, in consequence, requested of Mr. Calhoun to know whether such had been the fact. Mr. Calhoun, in a very dignified and independent reply, gives the President to understand, that it was his belief, that Gen. Jackson had transcended his orders when commanding in Florida—and, with that impression, he entered the cabinet meeting; but, on hearing the arguments of the other members of the cabinet, he acquiesced in their decision, exonerating General Jackson, who, it appeared, had construed his orders differently. The President, in consequence of this acknowledgment, has "*cut the acquaintance*" of the Vice-President; and tells him that he now "closes the correspondence for ever." Mr. Calhoun has therefore published the whole correspondence, with the documentary evidence, addressed to the people of the U. States, with a view of vindicating his character from the aspersions of duplicity and inconsistency thrown upon it by the President. After a careful perusal, we do think Mr. Calhoun's conduct has been upright, and his course highly dignified.—We would be glad to publish the whole, but its great length will, we fear, prevent us.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.

A bill for the division of Mifflin co. and the erection of a new county to be called *Juniata* county, passed the House of Representatives this morning and was sent to the senate for concurrence. This has been a question before the Legislature for many years.

The bill to repeal certain acts authorizing religious societies within the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to extend and fasten chains across the streets on Sundays, has passed the Senate on second reading. Yeas 23, nays 7.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bertolet, Burden, Cunningham, Drumheller, Hassinger, Jackson, (Chester,) Kerlin, King, Krebs, Krepps, Logan, Meckling, Morris, Packer, Piper, Ringland, Scott, Stoever, Taylor, Wilber, Wise, Hawkins, *Speaker*.

NAYS—Messrs. Blythe, Boyd, Fullerton, Houstin, Reiff, Robinson, Sullivan.

February 15.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The education bill passed a second reading in the House of Representatives on Saturday last. The amendment offered by Mr. Petrikin, apportioning the school fund according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each county, on the basis of the census of 1830, was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Middleswarth, the question on transcribing the bill for a third reading was postponed, in order to have it reprinted.

February 17.

York and Maryland Line Rail Road.

The following are the yeas and nays upon the first section of this bill, in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last.

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Beecher, Black, Buttz, Cox, Cummin, Fisher, Frick, Gebhart, Hathorn, Hill, Hopkins, Keller, Kneppley, Kuhns, Landes, Laporte, Lobach, McConkey, McSherry, Marshall, Oliphant, Patterson, Plumer, Potteiger, Pretz, Rankin, Read, (Susq.) Riegel, Rutherford, Smith, Spayd, Stauffer, Wagener, (Nor) Waugh, Whitlach, Smith *Speaker*.—37.

Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Ashbridge, Banks, Barlow, Bastress, Blair, Brown, Carter, Craft, Davies, (Bedford.) Denison, Dorrance, Eneix, Felton, Fetterman, Galbraith, Geiger, Goodman, Griffith, Hamacher, Hays, Heston, Houston, Huntzinger, Ingersoll, Kerk, Kerr, Laussat, Lindsay, Linvill, McWilliams, Middleswarth, Miller, Oliver, Peltz, Pennypacker, Petrikin, Pettit, Piatt, Power, Purviance, Reily, Ruhle, Shannon, Simpson, Slemmer, Stokes, Valentine, Vansant, Wagner, (Ph. co.) Wanner, Williamson, Yardley.—53.

So the first section was negatived, and the bill lost.

The Senate, yesterday, took up the bill to continue the improvement of the State by canals and rail roads, in committee of the whole, Mr. Piper in the chair. When the committee rose on Friday last, the question was on Mr. Logan's motion to introduce a section for putting under contract the rail road from Columbia to York. Mr. Logan supported the amendment, and Mr. Boyd and Mr King opposed it. The motion to introduce the new section was not agreed to The question being on the second section, Mr. Miller gave notice that he would, when the bill came again before them, offer an amendment, so as to make a rail road instead of a canal between Middletown and Columbia, if on examination it should be thought most eligible. Mr. Morris expressed his approbation of the contemplated amendment. The second section was agreed to.

Mr Miller moved to strike out so much of the third section as relates to a rail road across the Allegheny mountain, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown Mr Brown, Mr. Ringland, Mr. Burden and Mr. Anthony opposed this motion. Mr. Miller, Mr. Packer and Mr Morris supported it. Before a question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Ringland, the Senate met in the afternoon upon the National road bill, giving the assent of this State to the erection of toll gates upon the road, so as to take tolls sufficient to keep the road in repair.

In the House, yesterday, three of the revenue bills passed the committee of the whole, to wit, the one to levy a mill on the dollar on the valuation of real estate, for State purposes—one to tax bonds, notes and stocks—and one to let water rights on the canal.

February 18.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Yesterday, the question was on Mr. Miller's amendment, to strike out that part of the third section which relates to the rail road across the Allegheny mountain. Messrs. Wise and Burden spoke at some length in opposition to the motion, when it was negatived.—Mr. Burden proposed to strike out that part of the section, which excludes a tunnel, so as to leave it discretionary with the canal commissioners to adopt the best mode and manner of crossing the mountain. Mr. Burden supported his amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Brown and negatived. Mr. King then moved to amend, so as to make the rail road commence at Huntingdon, instead of Hollidaysburg, and to reduce the appropriation to $300,000. This amendment was supported by Mr. King and opposed with much warmth, by Messrs. Jackson, of Huntingdon, Brown and Burden, and was negatived. The section was then agreed to. The fourth section appropriating $125,000 to the Western turnpikes, next came up. Mr. Scott thought this section a strange part of a canal bill, and wished to hear some good reasons for its passage. A spirited debate took place, in which Messrs. Ringland, Wise, Brown and Burden, supported the section, and Mr. King opposed it. Before the question was taken on the section, the Senate adjourned.

☞This morning the 4th section passed. The fifth next came up. On motion of Mr Fullerton, the appropriation of $25,000 to the cross cut between Lewisburg and the West Branch canal was stricken out. Mr. Drumheller then moved to increase the appropriation to the North Branch from $100,000 to $200,000, which was negatived. The committee rose, and the Senate adjourned before the question was taken on the section.

☞The education bill, and the bill to increase the county rates and levies, one mill in the dollar, for the use of the Commonwealth, both passed the House of Representatives, on third reading, this morning.

MARRIED,

On Sunday the 13th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Conrad Eckart*, of Cumberland township, to Miss *Mary Baer*, of Menallen township.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Paxton, Mr. *John L. Gilliland*, to Miss *Jane M'Cleary*, daughter of Mr. Joseph M'Cleary, all of Millers-Town.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. *Aaron Torrence*, of Mountpleasant township.

On Tuesday morning last, *James Conaghan*, son of Mr. Dennis Conaghan, of Conowago township.

TRACT SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Members of the "Female Tract Society of Gettysburg," will be held on *Wednesday the 2d of March next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of ROBERT G. HARPER. Punctual and general attendance is earnestly desired, as business of special importance is to be transacted.

Feb. 22. 2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to PETER BEISEL, either by Bond, Note, or in any other manner, will pay their respective dues to the Subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any claims against said Peter Beisel, will present them to us for settlement immediately.

GEORGE KERR,
ANDREW G. MILLER,
Trustees of Peter Beisel.

Feb. 22. 3t

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Militia within the bounds of the 1st Battalion 89th Regt. Pennsylvania Militia, will take Notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Mr. George Swope, innkeeper, in Hanover, on *Saturday the 12th day of March next*, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. to choose One MAJOR for said Battalion, in room of Major JOHN COOK, resigned.

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

Feb. 22. 1t

☞60,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

FARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at

Woodberry Mills,

Situated about half a mile from the Reisters-Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to sell their Wheat, will please turn off at the Sign Board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the highest Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. A suitable difference paid for *WHITE WHEAT.*

TYSON & NORRIS.

Baltimore, 2d mon. 22d, 1831. 1lt

Startling Fact.—It was mentioned on Saturday in debate, in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, that there is one tippling shop for every fifty adult males in that Commonwealth!

13,956 persons put up at Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, last year.

Why is the letter P, like my uncle's fat wife walking up a hill? Because it makes ant—pant.

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL,

Volume 5, for 1831—*with* 12 *Splendid Engravings.*

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1 50 per annum, will commence a new Volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each No. is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 pages, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embellished with *twelve* beautiful copperplate engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and forward $10, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and $15, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia Annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing *fifteen* beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and subscription money, Hume, Smollett and Bissett's *History of England*, in 9 large volumes, with 9 fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

At least *one* of the above liberal premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably *all* of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,
No. 95, Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

Feb. 22.

A Valuable TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

I will Lease my Tan-Yard, with the Dwelling-house connected with it, situated in that part of Frederick city, commonly called Bentz-Town, and directly on Patrick-street.

☞The TAN-YARD has 30 lay-away vats, 5 letches, 3 limes, 2 bates and a pool, 4 handlers, 1 large marble and 1 stone table; a patent Bark-Mill, connected with an extensive and secure bark-shed. A plentiful supply of fine water conducted by pipes is constantly flowing into the yard. The yard is well situated for the convenient and successful prosecution of the Tanning business.

The Dwelling is a comfortable two-story BRICK HOUSE, with extensive BACK BUILDINGS, a large BRICK STABLE, and all necessary Out-houses, & a large Garden connected with it.

Possession can be had on the 1st day of April. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Frederick, or to William Shellman, who now resides on the premises.

JACOB SHELLMAN.

Frederick, Feb. 15. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB DOTTERY, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY WITMER, *Ex'r.*

Feb 15. 4t

TAILORING.

SAMUEL STALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Menallen township, near Mr. George Wilson's; and having made arrangements to procure regularly the

Newest Fashions,

the Public may be assured that all work done at his shop will be executed neatly. He hopes, by attention to business, to meet with ample encouragement.

Feb. 15. 3t

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

We have so little knowledge of the actual condition of Poland, of the extent of the insurrection, and the means of defence, that it is impossible to speculate with any degree of confidence upon the result of the conflict that has begun, or to speak of its probable duration. Our anticipations and our fears are, that their cause is hopeless. The masses of Russian troops converging from different points, upon the Polish frontiers, numbering already 160,000 men, well appointed and officered, will present a force which it is impossible to resist. And it is, no doubt, the object of the Russian Emperor, to crush the Revolutionists at a blow. The Czar is a man of energy; and unless we greatly mistake the character of Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, he will not lose much time in his movements. The Russian head-quarters, at the latest dates, were at Wilna, at which single point 100,000 men had already been collected Other corps were arriving from Volhynia and Livonia. And these troops have long since, without doubt, been put in motion. Probably they are now in possession of Warsaw Much will depend upon the system of tactics adopted by the Polish Generals. If they attempt any pitched battles they will, beyond all doubt, be overwhelmed in the onset However numerous the squadrons they may be enabled to set in the field, they must yet be raw levies, or volunteers, and such men, however brave by nature, cannot contend with the disciplined legions of the Autocrat. If, however, the Poles are united to a man in the result—if high and low, rich and poor, have all embraced the cause with hearty good will, and if the system adopted by the Spaniards against the armies of Napoleon, should be adopted, even Count Diebitsch may yet find as much business on hand as he can well attend to, and while contemplating the dark side of the picture, we should not wholly lose sight of the other. The Poles are by prescription a brave people, and it is fair that we should presume that the chances of the game were calculated, before they took upon themselves the responsibilities of the fearful hazard.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Warsaw Courier has a report written by Peter Wizoliski, Second Lieutenant of the Military School, giving a detailed narrative of the origin and progress of the Polish revolution. "It appears," says the London Courier of the 31st December, "that the conspiracy, out of which this revolution has arisen, was formed by himself and five other Lieutenants, so far back as the 15th December, 1828; that it gradually became more extended in numbers, and was several times on the point of breaking out The recent explosion was the result of a very short consultation among the persons to whom the direction of the conspiracy had been confided."

The following is the last decree issued by Bolivar, before his death:—

The Liberator to the Citizens of Colombia.

COLOMBIANS,

You have aided me in concentrating my forces to cherish liberty where tyranny had fixed its abode. I have unceasingly and disinterestedly exerted my best energies for your welfare I have even abandoned my fortune and my personal tranquility in your cause. My enemies abuse your credulity, and endeavor to destroy my reputation by questioning my love of liberty; and, fellow citizens, I grieve to say it, that I am the victim of my persecutors, who have now conducted me almost to my grave—but I pardon them.

My affection for my country will not permit me to sanction any extraordinary funeral obsequies. My last desire is, and my last hope is—to see the consolidation of my beloved country. Let all unite for the good of the union—let the people confide in the actual government to save them from anarchy—let the Priests offer up their orisons to Heaven, and the soldier regard his sword as the best guarantee for preserving the institutions of his country.

Colombians—I leave you; but my last prayers are offered up for the tranquility of Colombia: and if my death will contribute to this desirable end by a discontinuance of party feeling, and consolidate the union, I shall descend with feelings of contentment into the tomb, which will soon be prepared for me. SIMON BOLIVAR.

Signed at the Camp of Haciendo, a league from Santa Martha, 10th Dec. 1830.

[He died ten days after.]

Thomas Goodman, one of the rioters condemned to death for arson, in England, has made a confession, which we find published in the London Courier, in which he acknowledges himself to have been incited to the act of which he has been convicted, by hearing a lecture delivered by the notorious Cobbett. He states that he entertained no malice or enmity against those whose property he burned; but imputes his conduct altogether to the influence of Cobbett's inflammatory harangue.

The English incendiaries have used for their nefarious purposes a sort of walking stick, furnished with internal machinery, which ejects ignited matter. The composition used to fire the haystacks is said to be an old invention, used in war before gunpowder was discovered; it will not burn when dry, and when wet nothing can extinguish it.—The following is a description of the incendiaries' walking stick, copied from an English paper: "It resembles externally a stout walking stick. The spiral spring, which is of stout elastic steel, occupies the whole length of the cylinder, as you may have observed in the small steel-yards used for the pocket. This machine is either charged with an arrow or ball. In the first case the head of the arrow is made hollow, and filled with combustible matter, that spontaneously ignites by combining with the gaseous matter of the vegetable substance it is made to penetrate, the hole through which the charge is made being left open to admit of the gaseous combination taking place.—The whole may be imagined by loading a child's gun with any explosive matter, and discharging it at any distance capable of combustion." The alarm occasioned by these burnings, which have been so general throughout a large portion of England, and by the extraordinary ingenuity and secrecy with which they have been effected, seems to have been very great.

Late Information of Counterfeit and Altered Notes.—Counterfeit notes, drawn for five dollars, on the United States' Branch Bank at Fayetteville, are in circulation; they are made payable to D. Anderson, letter A, dated 4th of January, 1830. John W Sanford, Cashier, and John Husko, President; all we have seen are remarkably well executed.

Five Dollar Notes on the Philadelphia Bank have been altered to twenty, several of which were passed in this city a few days since The genuine twenty dollar notes have the head of Penn and Washington, and the vignette of Penn's treaty with the Indians The altered notes have the heads of B. Franklin and Wm. Penn.—*Counterfeit Detector.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—

COUNTERFEITERS.

High Constables McClean, Blaney and Clopp, with the assistance of a part of the new police, succeeded on Saturday and Sunday, in arresting five men, on suspicion of being concerned in making and lettering counterfeit notes. One, we believe, was found in the bar-room of the William Tell Tavern, Race Street. When arrested, he threw a bunch of notes under the table—they were discovered.

When the men were examined before the Mayor yesterday morning, there were found upon them, a Roll of Counterfeit 5 dollar notes, of Stephen Girard's Bank;—a Roll of 5 dollar notes on the Western Reserve Bank, (Ohio); a One Hundred dollar note of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, and several ten and twenty dollar notes of the State Bank, Camden, (N. J) all counterfeit After a suitable examination, the whole were committed, to take their trial at the next Mayor's Court.

We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, the following paragraph, which would intimate that only a part of the gang honored Philadelphia with a visit.

"A young man of genteel appearance, whose name is omitted for the present, was yesterday brought before *D. B Ferguson*, Esq. on a charge of having passed counterfeit notes on Stephen Girard's Bank. Several persons present at his examination, testified before the Magistrate, that they had received notes of that description from him, and one of these counterfeits was found on his person. The accused stated that he had received them in the country, in payment for his professional services He was fully committed for trial. The notes purport to be of the denomination of $5, letter D. dated October 2, 1830, and made payable to P. Rarior. There was also a counterfeit $5 note of the Western Reserve Bank, (Ohio) found on him."

A Practical Lesson.—It is not uncommon, especially during the winter season, for persons travelling upon the highway, either through sport or from malicious motives, to impede the progress of those behind them, by travelling at a slow gait, and so managing their own vehicle as to prevent others passing; and it seems that too many are not aware that such conduct is in direct violation of the laws of the state, and that an action can be sustained against all who may, in any degree, thus intentionally violate the rights of others. A prosecution occurred in this county a few days since, and although the offence was not perhaps of the most aggravated nature, yet a verdict of fifty dollars was promptly awarded to the plaintiff by the jury. It appeared that a number of persons had attended a singing school, about three miles from the village in which they resided; that the defendants (six in number) who were to occupy one sleigh, had determined, on account of hostile feelings, to perplex and delay the progress of the plaintiff on his return—that the former had proceeded at a slow pace, about three fourths of a mile, when they were overtaken by the latter—that every attempt of the plaintiff to pass the sleigh of the defendants, was purposely frustrated, and the remaining distance was travelled at the rate of a slow walk—There were three gentlemen and two or three ladies in the sleigh of the plaintiff, and the weather being extremely cold, their sufferings were severe. The plaintiff instituted the suit, it appeared, more for the purpose of convincing the defendants that the laws afforded a remedy in such cases, than for that of recovering damages; and when the verdict was made known, he, with more generosity than will at all times be met with, proposed to exact nothing further from the defendants than the payment of the costs of prosecution. *Ontario Repository.*

The late snow storm presents a confirmation of Dr. Franklin's theory that our northern and north-eastern storms *commence* in the south and south-west. At Norfolk, it began on Friday morning at two o'clock; at Alexandria on Friday *morning*; at Baltimore, *at about noon*, on Friday; at Hanover, in York county, it commenced at about three o'clock in the *afternoon*; in this city between five and six o'clock in the *evening*; at New-York at half past eleven o'clock at *night*; at Providence, (R. I) at about seven o'clock on *Saturday morning*; and at Salem, (Mass) at about ten o'clock in the *forenoon* on Saturday. It did not extend to Portland in Maine; nor did it reach Rochester in N. York The Erie (Pa) Gazette of the 20th inst makes no note of either snow or storm in that quarter.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

The Dey of Algiers seems to excite a good deal of curiosity among the ladies of the voluptuous capital which he has chosen as his abode, and where he keeps his wives in a state of seclusion which the Neapolitan dames do not well know what to make of. They go to visit the Dey, who treats them to Chocolate and offers them perfumed snuff. A letter written by an English lady of rank, dated Naples, Oct. 20, says—"The Dey of Algiers has lately sent back thirty of his wives to Algiers.—When they arrive there, they have to look forward to being all put in sacks and thrown into the sea, because the woman who has been promoted to the honor of being the bride of the Dey is never allowed to be seen by any other man. The thirty in question are frightfully ugly, very dirty, and their fate is not much regretted. The Dey, when he is angry with any one of his people, immediately orders a coffin. Being asked once, if any one were dead, he answered, 'No, but in a few minutes there will be one without a head.'"

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have reported favorably on a plan for extending the rail road into several streets of Baltimore, the rails to be elevated about two inches above the pavement. One track only, for the present, to be laid down in each street, which will leave 15 feet on each side for carriages.

To be "marked for death," to see the last sand dropping from the glass, and to feel that you are becoming part and parcel with the inanimate things around you, is appalling—and the bitterness of the thought is increased by the consciousness that, tho' "full of strength," and able to grapple with a host of human foes, yet the cold hand of the fell destroyer is to be laid upon you, and health and strength and light and life are to be extinguished at once, without one hopeful effort, without one grasp upon the strong arm that is reached forth to crush you: These sensations are eminently felt in cases of extraordinary severity of weather at sea, when the winds and the waves have obtained the mastery, and those, at whose touch the ship had veered "like a thing of life," give over efforts, and confess their impotence. Such a state of suspense, such a fearful looking for death, hundreds of those who "go down upon the sea in ships," have experienced and entertained—but appalling as the scene is, there is an *additional* horror when to other dangers that of fire is added *U. S Gaz.*

MR RANDOLPH.

We find the following notice in the Lynchburg Virginian:

Congress!!!—A gentleman of this place, who has just returned from Charlotte Court, informs us, that John Randolph was announced as a candidate for Congress, on Monday last The announciation was authorised by Mr. Randolph's friend, *Wm Leigh, Esq.* and therefore there is no doubt it has been done at Mr. Randolph's instance—Thus ends the magnificent diplomatic career of John Randolph! *Ought* he to be paid $18,000 for it?

The Archbishop of Canterbury has drawn up, by a command from the King, a Form of Prayer to be used in the Episcopal Churches, in consequence of the general distress which prevails in England, by reason of the general conflagrations.

[From the Baltimore American, Feb. 15.]

Melioration of our Climate.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser says that the duration of inclement weather this season is without a precedent in the quarter of a century. As 'one swallow does not make spring,' one severe winter ought not to destroy the common [illegible] er with the clearing of the country.—The American Journal of Science, however, doubts this theory on broader grounds, and seems inclined to the opinion that the rigours of our winter will not be diminished—that they will perhaps be increased—with the removal of the forests. These serve as a shelter; the fallen leaves, also, prevent the soil from freezing, and the snow falling more evenly in the woods, is a more uniform covering for it. Besides, on our vast inland seas and unwooded prairies, no such cause can act; and in the latter, as in the open country of the Mandan Indians, not as far north as the city of Paris, Lewis and Clarke found the thermometer 43° below zero. At near Lake Superior, Dr. Foot found it at 24° and at 30° below zero At Rome, which lies about three degrees north of Baltimore, snow is scarcely seen; and at Paris, which is two degrees north of Quebec, the cold is not to be compared with what is experienced at the latter place.

It is asserted by an accurate describer of our western country, that the cold is greater there than in the corresponding latitudes east of the Alleghany Mountains, which serve as a screen from the north-west winds. This accords with the opinion of the scientific journal just quoted. It is obvious that wide and unsheltered plains must be, subject, at any rate, to more sudden and severe alternations of both cold and heat. The westerly winds which prevail in our country, sweep over a wide extent of Continent, instead of coming over sea as they do to the western coasts of Europe; and they bring unmitigated the cold or the heat of that vast expanse, according to the season For this reason, our cold should be more rigorous in the winter, and our heat more intense in the summer, as the natural shelter of the forest is removed.

It is a general impression, however, that we have at least less snow than in the days of our forefathers. Perhaps the atmosphere may be drier on the whole from the clearing and draining of the country, than when vast forests and swamps occupied the sites of our present cultivated fields. It is quite as probable, too, that there is some natural exaggeration on this point. Events distantly remembered are like objects seen in perspective, which seem to stand closer together as they are more remote. The severe winters are remembered, the mild ones, as less striking, are forgotten; and thus the former, by a natural process, appear more frequent because the intervals which separated them are not regarded.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Feb. 15.

An opinion has generally prevailed that the hydrophobia does not exist in cold weather; but the facts communicated in the following article disprove this theory, and show that it prevails to an alarming extent, in the vicinity of this city. Immediate steps should be taken to stop its progress, or many lives may be sacrificed.

HYDROPHOBIA.

This terrible and fatal mania has been raging to an alarming degree in the neighborhood of Ellicott's Mills, and is not confined to the canine species alone. One or two persons have been bitten but slightly; and were so fortunate as to be within the reach of immediate surgical aid. Besides a vast number of dogs that have been bitten, there have been also many cattle and hogs. On one place alone, (Mr. J. S. Williams', Elkridge,) eight cows and a number of hogs were bitten, out of which number, four cows and eight hogs have already fallen victims to this disease. To such an extent has this mania attained, that it is hazardous to go abroad on foot without some weapon of defence. When we reflect upon these facts and on the awful consequences that may ensue before this malady is suppressed, will not all agree that it is high time to lay the axe to the root of the evil. When a proposition is made to the guardians of our lives and property, to enact laws for taxing dogs, they at once begin to count the costs, not of lives and property lost; but of votes at the next coming election!—This is no fiction, but a solemn deliberate fact. All will agree as to its importance, but none will consent to advocate it.

From the Frederick-Town Examiner.

Linen Spinning Machine—We have been much gratified lately with an examination of a machine for spinning flax, just constructed in this place by an English Artist, who was educated in his native country to the trade of spinning linen. It is now ready for operation. It is, we have understood, the only machine of the kind in this country—and, for one of similar construction, Bonaparte offered a premium of a million of francs! But the jealousy of the English Government was so watchful that he could never procure it.—The models of the present machine were, a few years since, after a great expense of time and trouble, secretly conveyed from England to France, and thence to this country, by the artist who has constructed it. By means of this machine, we may be enabled in a few years to compete as successfully with the British manufacturers in flax and hemp, as we have heretofore in cotton. It is to be attended principally by boys, and works 30 or 40 spindles. [illegible] it will be put in operation, when we will give a more detailed account of it In the mean time the persevering and diligent artizan deserves encouragement and attention.

The British Whig and Tory Journals concur in the opinion that the governments of Russia, Austra and Prussia were collecting their strength for a desperate effort against France, when the revolution broke out in Po[illegible]d.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous memorials were presented for the repeal of the law of last Session, relative to the removal of the south-western Indians. Two on the subject of Massachusetts, by Mr. Webster—one from Pittsburg, signed by upwards of 700 inhabitants, by Mr. Marks—one by Mr. Barnard, from Luzerne, Pennsylvania—and one from friends of the Administration at Hartwick, New-York—Mr. Barnard presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying a modification of the Tariff law of 1828, in respect of duty on imported flax, and as it respected manufactures made from the same—Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a drawback of duty on imported foreign Iron. The debate on Mr Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office Inquiry was not resumed, and it has, for the present, terminated—On the resolution being again taken up for consideration, Mr. Holmes stated that they had come to a conclusion on both sides, that the subject matter had undergone sufficient discussion, and that he was, therefore, induced to move that the resolution be laid on the table, with the understanding that the sense of the Senate be taken on its merits on the following day (this day) at 1 o'clock. This was agreed to; after which the Senate went into consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

The House of Representatives were yesterday exclusively occupied in the consideration of petitions, Mr. Edward Everett having succeeded in bringing on the discussion of which he gave notice on the preceding Monday, on the petition of the inhabitants of Berkshire, enforcing the necessity of preserving the sanctity of our treaties with the Indians Great opposition was made to the taking up of the subject, and an attempt was made to prevent it by a demand of the question of consideration—which, after some discussion on a point of order, was agreed to—the vote being, ayes 101, noes 93. The House therefore agreed to go into the discussion of the question. Mr Everett then spoke in defence of his motion, which is to refer the petition to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the United States on the subject of intercourse with the Indian tribes, and also for a faithful observance of the treaties between the United States and said tribes. Mr. Everett spoke at length. The House adjourned before he had concluded.

February 16.

In the Senate yesterday, various memorials were presented against the removal of the Southern Indians. Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to compensate the officers and soldiers at Fort Delaware for the losses and injuries they sustained by the late calamity at the Fort.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 99 to 90. The engrossed bill to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In Senate.—February 15.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed the 30th March, 1802, have been fully co[illegible] the part of the United [illegible] ment; and if they hav[illegible] form the Senate of [illegible] have induced the Go[illegible] cline the enforcement o[illegible]

The resolution subm[illegible] by Mr. Frelinghuysen, w[illegible] consideration.

Mr Frelinghuysen ex[illegible] ject he had in contempla[illegible] the Senate to adopt th[illegible] which he explained to [illegible] measure, together with h[illegible] information with regard [illegible] relations, to know officiall[illegible] ceived there was yet but no[illegible] nor for the opinion, wheth[illegible] ident coincided with the [illegible] vanced by the Secretary of [illegible] policy which should be [illegible] wards the Indians in the St[illegible] gia, and of the construction [illegible] had given to the Treaty of [illegible]

Mr. Forsyth rose, and ex[illegible] opinion at considerable leng[illegible] the course pursued by Mr [illegible] sen and others, in agitating [illegible] question. He proceeded t[illegible] their motives generally, as t[illegible] excite a political fermentation [illegible] tended that their sympathy [illegible] extended to those at a distan[illegible] they had not attempted to inter[illegible] the State of New York, in the [illegible] dopted by that State, in relatio[illegible] Indians within her boundaries

Mr. Holmes followed, and [illegible] course of some remarks on the s[illegible]

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

We have so little knowledge of the actual condition of Poland, of the extent of the insurrection, and the means of defence, that it is impossible to speculate with any degree of confidence upon the result of the conflict that has begun, or to speak of its probable duration. Our anticipations and our fears are, that their cause is hopeless. The masses of Russian troops converging from different points, upon the Polish frontiers, numbering already 160,000 men, well appointed and officered, will present a force which it is impossible to resist. And it is, no doubt, the object of the Russian Emperor, to crush the Revolutionists at a blow. The Czar is a man of energy; and unless we greatly mistake the character of Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, he will not lose much time in his movements. The Russian head-quarters, at the latest dates, were at Wilna, at which single point 100,000 men had already been collected. Other corps were arriving from Volhynia and Livonia. And these troops have long since, without doubt, been put in motion. Probably they are now in possession of Warsaw. Much will depend upon the system of tactics adopted by the Polish Generals. If they attempt any pitched battles, they will, beyond all doubt, be overwhelmed in the onset However numerous the squadrons they may be enabled to set in the field, they must yet be raw levies, or volunteers, and such men, however brave by nature, cannot contend with the disciplined legions of the Autocrat. If, however, the Poles are united to a man in the result—if high and low, rich and poor, have all embraced the cause with hearty good will, and if the system adopted by the Spaniards against the armies of Napoleon, should be adopted, even Count Diebitsch may yet find as much business on hand as he can well attend to, and while contemplating the dark side of the picture, we should not wholly lose sight of the other. The Poles are by prescription a brave people, and it is fair that we should presume that the chances of the game were calculated, before they took upon themselves the responsibilities of the fearful hazard.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Warsaw Courier has a report written by Peter Wizoliski, Second Lieutenant of the Military School, giving a detailed narrative of the origin and progress of the Polish revolution. "It appears," says the London Courier of the 31st December, "that the conspiracy, out of which this revolution has arisen, was formed by himself and five other Lieutenants, so far back as the 15th December, 1828; that it gradually became more extended in numbers, and was several times on the point of breaking out. The recent explosion was the result of a very short consultation among the persons to whom the direction of the conspiracy had been confided."

The following is the last decree issued by Bolivar, before his death:—

The Liberator to the Citizens of Colombia.

COLOMBIANS.

You have aided me in concentrating my forces to cherish liberty where tyranny had fixed its abode. I have unceasingly and disinterestedly exerted my best energies for your welfare. I have even abandoned my fortune and my personal tranquility in your cause. My enemies abuse your credulity, and endeavor to destroy my reputation by questioning my love of liberty; and, fellow citizens, I grieve to say it, that I am the victim of my persecutors, who have now conducted me almost to my grave—but I pardon them.

My affection for my country will not permit me to sanction any extraordinary funeral obsequies. My last desire is, and my last hope is—to see the consolidation of my beloved country. Let all unite for the good of the union—let the people confide in the actual government to save them from anarchy—let the Priests offer up their orisons to Heaven, and the soldier regard his sword as the best guarantee for preserving the institutions of his country.

Colombians—I leave you; but my last prayers are offered up for the tranquility of Colombia: and if my death will contribute to this desirable end by a discontinuance of party feeling, and consolidate the union, I shall descend with feelings of contentment into the tomb, which will soon be prepared for me. SIMON BOLIVAR.

Signed at the Camp of Hacienda, a league from Santa Martha, 10th Dec. 1830.

[He died ten days after.]

Thomas Goodman, one of the rioters condemned to death for arson, in England, has made a confession, which we find published in the London Courier, in which he acknowledges himself to have been incited to the act of which he has been convicted, by hearing a lecture delivered by the notorious Cobbett. He states that he entertained no malice or enmity against those whose property he burned; but imputes his conduct altogether to the influence of Cobbett's inflammatory harangue.

The English incendiaries have used for their nefarious purposes a sort of walking stick, furnished with internal machinery, which ejects ignited matter. The composition used to fire the haystacks is said to be an old invention, used in war before gunpowder was discovered; it will not burn when dry, and when wet nothing can extinguish it.—The following is a description of the incendiaries' walking stick, copied from an English paper: "It resembles externally a stout walking stick. The spiral spring, which is of stout elastic steel, occupies the whole length of the cylinder, as you may have observed in the small steel-yards used for the pocket. This machine is either charged with an arrow or ball. In the first case, the head of the arrow is made hollow, and filled with combustible matter, that spontaneously ignites by combining with the gaseous matter of the vegetable substance it is made to penetrate, the hole through which the charge is made being left open to admit of the gaseous combination taking place.—The whole may be imagined by loading a child's gun with any explosive matter, and discharging it at any distance capable of combustion." The alarm occasioned by these burnings, which have been so general throughout a large portion of England, and by the extraordinary ingenuity and secrecy with which they have been effected, seems to have been very great.

Late Information of Counterfeit and Altered Notes.—Counterfeit notes, drawn for five dollars, on the United States' Branch Bank at Fayetteville, are in circulation; they are made payable to D. Anderson, letter A, dated 4th of January, 1830, John W Sanford, Cashier, and John Husko, President; all we have seen are remarkably well executed.

Five Dollar Notes on the Philadelphia Bank have been altered to twenty, several of which were passed in this city a few days since. The genuine twenty dollar notes have the head of Penn and Washington, and the vignette of Penn's treaty with the Indians. The altered notes have the heads of B. Franklin and Wm. Penn.—*Counterfeit Detector.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.

COUNTERFEITERS.

High Constables McClean, Blaney and Clopp, with the assistance of a part of the new police, succeeded on Saturday and Sunday, in arresting five men, on suspicion of being concerned in making and lettering counterfeit notes. One, we believe, was found in the bar-room of the William Tell Tavern, Race Street. When arrested, he threw a bunch of notes under the table—they were discovered.

When the men were examined before the Mayor yesterday morning, there were found upon them, a Roll of Counterfeit 5 dollar notes, of Stephen Girard's Bank;—a Roll of 5 dollar notes on the Western Reserve Bank, (Ohio); a One Hundred dollar note of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, and several ten and twenty dollar notes of the State Bank, Camden, (N. J.) all counterfeit. After a suitable examination, the whole were committed, to take their trial at the next Mayor's Court.

We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, the following paragraph, which would intimate that only a part of the gang honored Philadelphia with a visit.

"A young man of genteel appearance, whose name is omitted for the present, was yesterday brought before *D. B Ferguson*, Esq. on a charge of having passed counterfeit notes on Stephen Girard's Bank. Several persons present at his examination, testified before the Magistrate, that they had received notes of that description from him, and one of these counterfeits was found on his person. The accused stated that he had received them in the country, in payment for his professional services He was fully committed for trial. The notes purport to be of the denomination of $5, letter D. dated October 2, 1830, and made payable to P. Ratior. There was also a counterfeit $5 note of the Western Reserve Bank, (Ohio) found on him."

A Practical Lesson.—It is not uncommon, especially during the winter season, for persons travelling upon the highway, either through sport or from malicious motives, to impede the progress of those behind them, by travelling at a slow gait, and so managing their own vehicle as to prevent others passing; and it seems that too many are not aware that such conduct is in direct violation of the laws of the state, and that an action can be sustained against all who may, in any degree, thus intentionally violate the rights of others. A prosecution occurred in this county a few days since, and although the offence was not perhaps of the most aggravated nature, yet a verdict of fifty dollars was promptly awarded to the plaintiff by the jury. It appeared that a number of persons had attended a singing school, about three miles from the village in which they resided; that the defendants (six in number) who were to occupy one sleigh, had determined, on account of hostile feelings, to perplex and delay the progress of the plaintiff on his return—that the former had proceeded at a slow pace, about three fourths of a mile, when they were overtaken by the latter—that every attempt of the plaintiff to pass the sleigh of the defendants, was purposely frustrated, and the remaining distance was travelled at the rate of a slow walk—There were three gentlemen and two or three ladies in the sleigh of the plaintiff, and the weather being extremely cold, their sufferings were severe. The plaintiff instituted the suit, it appeared, more for the purpose of convincing the defendants that the laws afforded a remedy in such cases, than for that of recovering damages; and when the verdict was made known, he, with more generosity than will at all times be met with, proposed to exact nothing further from the defendants than the payment of the costs of prosecution. *Ontario Repository.*

The late snow storm presents a confirmation of Dr. Franklin's theory that our northern and north-eastern storms *commence* in the south and south-west. At Norfolk, it began on Friday morning at two o'clock; at Alexandria on Friday *morning*; at Baltimore, *at about noon*, on Friday; at Hanover, in York county, it commenced at about three o'clock in the *afternoon*; in this city between five and six o'clock in the *evening*; at New-York at half past eleven o'clock at *night*; at Providence, (R. I) at about seven o'clock on *Saturday morning*; and at Salem, (Mass.) at about ten o'clock in the *forenoon* on Saturday. It did not extend to Portland in Maine; nor did it reach Rochester in N. York The Erie (Pa) Gazette of the 20th inst. makes no note of either snow or storm in that quarter.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

The Dey of Algiers seems to excite a good deal of curiosity among the ladies of the voluptuous capital which he has chosen as his abode, and where he keeps his wives in a state of seclusion which the Neapolitan dames do not well know what to make of. They go to visit the Dey, who treats them to Chocolate and offers them perfumed snuff. A letter written by an English lady of rank, dated Naples, Oct. 20, says—"The Dey of Algiers has lately sent back thirty of his wives to Algiers.—When they arrive there, they have to look forward to being all put in sacks and thrown into the sea, because the woman who has been promoted to the honor of being the bride of the Dey is never allowed to be seen by any other man. The thirty in question are frightfully ugly, very dirty, and their fate is not much regretted. The Dey, when he is angry with any one of his people, immediately orders a coffin. Being asked once, if any one were dead, he answered, 'No, but in a few minutes there will be one without a head.'"

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have reported favorably on a plan for extending the rail road into several streets of Baltimore, the rails to be elevated about two inches above the pavement. One track only, for the present, to be laid down in each street, which will leave 15 feet on each side for carriages.

To be "marked for death," to see the last sand dropping from the glass, and to feel that you are becoming part and parcel with the inanimate things around you, is appalling—and the bitterness of the thought is increased by the consciousness that, tho' "full of strength," and able to grapple with a host of human foes, yet the cold hand of the fell destroyer is to be laid upon you, and health and strength and light and life are to be extinguished at once, without one hopeful effort, without one grasp upon the strong arm that is reached forth to crush you: These sensations are eminently felt in cases of extraordinary severity of weather at sea, when the winds and the waves have obtained the mastery, and those, at whose touch the ship had veered "like a thing of life," give over efforts, and confess their impotence. Such a state of suspense, such a fearful looking for death, hundreds of those who "go down upon the sea in ships," have experienced and entertained—but appalling as the scene is, there is an *additional* horror when to other dangers that of fire is added. *U. S. Gaz.*

MR. RANDOLPH.

We find the following notice in the Lynchburg Virginian:

Congress!!!—A gentleman of this place, who has just returned from Charlotte Court, informs us, that John Randolph was announced as a candidate for Congress, on Monday last. The annunciation was authorised by Mr. Randolph's friend, *Wm Leigh, Esq.* and therefore there is no doubt it has been done at Mr. Randolph's instance—Thus ends the magnificent diplomatic career of John Randolph! *Ought* he to be paid $18,000 for it?

The Archbishop of Canterbury has drawn up, by a command from the King, a Form of Prayer to be used in the Episcopal Churches, in consequence of the general distress which prevails in England, by reason of the general conflagrations.

[From the Baltimore American, Feb. 15.]

Amelioration of our Climate.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser says that the duration of inclement weather this season is without a precedent in the quarter of a century. As 'one swallow does not make spring,' one severe winter ought not to destroy the common theory that our climate will grow softer with the clearing of the country.—The American Journal of Science, however, doubts this theory on broader grounds, and seems inclined to the opinion that the rigours of our winter will not be diminished—that they will perhaps be increased—with the removal of the forests. These serve as a shelter; the fallen leaves, also, prevent the soil from freezing, and the snow falling more evenly in the woods, is a more uniform covering for it. Besides, on our vast inland seas and unwooded prairies, no such cause can act; and in the latter, as in the open country of the Mandan Indians, not as far north as the city of Paris, Lewis and Clarke found the thermometer 43° below zero. At near Lake Superior, Dr. Foot found it at 24° and at 30° below zero. At Rome, which lies about three degrees north of Baltimore, snow is scarcely seen; and at Paris, which is two degrees north of Quebec, the cold is not to be compared with what is experienced at the latter place.

It is asserted by an accurate describer of our western country, that the cold is greater there than in the corresponding latitudes east of the Alleghany Mountains, which serve as a screen from the north-west winds. This accords with the opinion of the scientific journal just quoted. It is obvious that wide and unsheltered plains must be subject, at any rate, to more sudden and severe alternations of both cold and heat. The westerly winds which prevail in our country, sweep over a wide extent of Continent, instead of coming over sea as they do to the western coasts of Europe; and they bring unmitigated the cold or the heat of that vast expanse, according to the season For this reason, our cold should be more rigorous in the winter, and our heat more intense in the summer, as the natural shelter of the forest is removed.

It is a general impression, however, that we have at least less snow than in the days of our forefathers. Perhaps the atmosphere may be drier on the whole from the clearing and draining of the country, than when vast forests and swamps occupied the sites of our present cultivated fields. It is quite as probable, too, that there is some natural exaggeration on this point. Events distantly remembered are like objects seen in perspective, which seem to stand closer together as they are more remote. The severe winters are remembered, the mild ones, as less striking, are forgotten; and thus the former, by a natural process, appear more frequent because the intervals which separated them are not regarded.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Feb. 15.

An opinion has generally prevailed that the hydrophobia does not exist in cold weather; but the facts communicated in the following article disprove this theory, and show that it prevails to an alarming extent, in the vicinity of this city. Immediate steps should be taken to stop its progress, or many lives may be sacrificed.

HYDROPHOBIA.

This terrible and fatal mania has been raging to an alarming degree in the neighborhood of Ellicott's Mills, and is not confined to the canine species alone. One or two persons have been bitten but slightly; and were so fortunate as to be within the reach of immediate surgical aid. Besides a vast number of dogs that have been bitten, there have been also many cattle and hogs. On one place alone, (Mr. J. S. Williams', Elkridge,) eight cows and a number of hogs were bitten, out of which number, four cows and eight hogs have already fallen victims to this disease. To such an extent has this mania attained, that it is hazardous to go abroad on foot without some weapon of defence. When we reflect upon these facts and on the awful consequences that may ensue before this malady is suppressed, will not all agree that it is high time to lay the axe to the root of the evil. When a proposition is made to the guardians of our lives and property, to enact laws for taxing dogs, they at once begin to count the costs, not of lives and property lost; but of votes at the next coming election!—This is no fiction, but a solemn deliberate fact. All will agree as to its importance, but none will consent to advocate it.

From the Frederick-Town Examiner.

Linen Spinning Machine.—We have been much gratified lately with an examination of a machine for spinning flax, just constructed in this place by an English Artist, who was educated in his native country to the trade of spinning linen. It is now ready for operation. It is, we have understood, the only machine of the kind in this country—and, for one of similar construction, Bonaparte offered a premium of a million of francs! But the jealousy of the English Government was so watchful that he could never procure it.—The models of the present machine were, a few years since, after a great expense of time and trouble, secretly conveyed from England to France, and thence to this country, by the artist who has constructed it. By means of this machine, we may be enabled in a few years to compete as successfully with the British manufacturers in flax and hemp, as we have heretofore in cotton. It is to be attended principally by boys, and works 30 or 40 spindles.

As soon as the flax can be obtained it will be put in operation, when we will give a more detailed account of it In the mean time the persevering and diligent artizan deserves encouragement and attention.

The British Whig and Tory Journals concur in the opinion that the governments of Russia, Austra and Prussia were collecting their strength for a desperate effort against Franc when the revolution broke out in Po.. d.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous memorials were presented for the repeal of the law of last Session, relative to the removal of the south-western Indians. Two on the subject of Massachusetts, by Mr. Webster—one from Pittsburg, signed by upwards of 700 inhabitants, by Mr. Marks—one by Mr. Barnard, from Luzerne, Pennsylvania—and one from friends of the Administration at Hartwick, New-York.—Mr. Barnard presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying a modification of the Tariff law of 1828, in respect of duty on imported flax, and as it respected manufactures made from the same.—Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a drawback of duty on imported foreign Iron. The debate on Mr Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office Inquiry was not resumed, and it has, for the present, terminated.—On the resolution being again taken up for consideration, Mr. Holmes stated that they had come to a conclusion on both sides, that the subject matter had undergone sufficient discussion, and that he was, therefore, induced to move that the resolution be laid on the table, with the understanding that the sense of the Senate be taken on its merits on the following day (this day) at 1 o'clock. This was agreed to; after which the Senate went into consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

The House of Representatives were yesterday exclusively occupied in the consideration of petitions, Mr. Edward Everett having succeeded in bringing on the discussion of which he gave notice on the preceding Monday, on the petition of the inhabitants of Berkshire, enforcing the necessity of preserving the sanctity of our treaties with the Indians. Great opposition was made to the taking up of the subject, and an attempt was made to prevent it by a demand of the question of consideration—which, after some discussion on a point of order, was agreed to—the vote being, ayes 101, noes 93. The House therefore agreed to go into the discussion of the question. Mr Everett then spoke in defence of his motion, which is to refer the petition to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the United States on the subject of intercourse with the Indian tribes, and also for a faithful observance of the treaties between the United States and said tribes. Mr. Everett spoke at length. The House adjourned before he had concluded.

February 16.

In the Senate yesterday, various memorials were presented against the removal of the Southern Indians. Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to compensate the officers and soldiers at Fort Delaware for the losses and injuries they sustained by the late calamity at the Fort.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 99 to 90. The engrossed bill to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In Senate.—February 15.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed the 30th March, 1802, have been fully ... the part of the United ... ment; and if they hav ... form the Senate of ... have induced the Go ... cline the enforcement ...

The resolution subm ... by Mr. Frelinghuysen, w ... consideration.

Mr. Frelinghuysen ex ... ject he had in contempla ... the Senate to adopt th ... which he explained to ... measure, together with h ... information with regard ... relations, to know official ... ceived there was yet but ... mor for the opinion, wheth ... ident coincided with the ... vanced by the Secretary of ... policy which should be ... wards the Indians in the St ... gia, and of the constructio ... had given to the Treaty of ...

Mr. Forsyth rose, and ex ... opinion at considerable len ... the course pursued by Mr F ... sen and others, in agitating ... question. He proceeded ... their motives generally, as ... excite a political fermentation ... tended that their sympathy ... extended to those at a distan ... they had not attempted to inter ... the State of New York, in the ... dopted by that State, in relatio ... Indians within her boundaries

Mr. Holmes followed, and ... course of some remarks on the ...

Receipts & Expenditures of Adams County.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz. From the 7th day of January, 1830, to the 6th day of January, 1831—both days included :—

DR.

	Dolls. Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement,	5,040 78
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley,	35 08
Do. do. C. Chritzman, (arrearages)	725 44
Do. do. do. 1829,	63 00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Cash on hand at last settlement,	1,853 55½
Tax assessed for 1830,	12,893 30
Ground Rents for 1830 in hands of C. Chritzman,	100 00
Tax received of the Estate of Benjamin Chambers, deceased, for 1823, '4, '5, '6, '7, and '8,	5 95
Amount of Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86 81
Addition of Tax Duplicates for 1829,	52 42
Order in favor of G. F. Hoke, unpaid by Treasurer,	6 48
	$21,076 51½

THE TAX ASSESSED FOR 1830, IS AS FOLLOWS, VIZ. :

Jacob Wortz,	Conowago,	851 32
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	818 35
Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	575 66
Philip Voglesong,	Berwick,	830 72
Jesse Cook,	Latimore,	529 81
Samuel Lowden,	Liberty,	732 73
John Marshall,	Hamiltonban,	819 71
John Bream, sen.	Tyrone,	466 38
John Kugler,	Germany,	757 85
Samuel Kennedy,	Huntington,	548 16
James Smith,	Mountjoy,	600 39
John Black,	Cumberland,	872 23
Jacob Wills,	Mountpleasant,	964 39
Benjamin Gramer,	Franklin,	984 01
Jacob Schlosser,	Menallen,	1019 33
Henry Brinkerhoff,	Straban,	967 93
Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	559 33
		$12,893 30

THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS, VIZ. :

1820	John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
1827	Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	52 09
"	Joseph Lefever,	Germany,	64 09
1828	Jacob Wirrott,*	Do.	63 78
"	Peter Deardorff, sen.	Reading,	46 62
"	James White,	Liberty,	2 00
1829	Henry Albert,	Reading,	86 92
"	Henry Toot,*	Cumberland,	53 28
"	Isaac Wolf,*	Berwick,	16 63
"	Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
"	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	8 07
"	John M'Ilvain,*	Mountpleasant,	205 69
"	Philip Bishop,	Germany,	96 00
1830	Jacob Wortz,*	Conowago,	331 32
"	Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	93 35
"	Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	300 66
"	Philip Voglesong,*	Berwick,	390 72
"	Jesse Cook,	Latimore,	199 81
"	Samuel Lowden,*	Liberty,	42 73
"	John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	644 71
"	John Bream,	Tyrone,	255 26
"	John Kugler,*	Germany,	257 45
"	Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntington,	278 26
"	James Smith,*	Mountjoy,	209 39
"	John Black,*	Cumberland,	753 06
"	Jacob Wills,*	Mountpleasant,	527 19
"	Benjamin Gramer,*	Franklin,	220 01
"	Jacob Schlosser,*	Menallen,	381 83
"	Henry Brinkerhoff,*	Straban,	99 46
"	Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	83 72
	*Since paid in part.		$5,962 77

CR.

BY ORDERS PAID, ...	Dolls. Cts.
Auditors' pay,	9 00
Tuition of Poor Children,	907 61
Collectors of Taxes—fees and releases,	481 34
Assessors' pay,	231 63
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,	4250 00
Sundry Bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,	384 71
Prothonotary's and Clerk's fees,	29 69
Jacob Fickes, Esq. Commissioner—pay,	94 50
James M'Ilhenny, Esq. do. do.	91 50
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do. do.	91 50
Clerk to Commissioners—pay,	157 78
Grand Juries and Constables—pay,	263 00
General Juries and Constables—do.	902 12½
Fox Scalps,	21 67
Road Views,	117 00
Constables—Fees,	78 06
Work done in Public Buildings,	20 09
Attorney General—Fees,	15 00
Jailor—keeping Prisoners, &c.	364 22
Court Cryer—Pay, &c.	51 48
Public Printing,	218 00
Directors of Poor—Pay,	69 00
Sundry persons for Repairing Bridges,	122 65
Wood for Court-house and Prison,	95 37
Coroner—Fees on Inquisitions,	94 32
Officers of Elections—Pay,	357 61
Quit-rents on Lot No. 82 for 1829 and 1830,	2 00
P. Heagy—Summoning Juries up to Jan. ss. 1830 inclusive,	87 75
J. B. M'Pherson in trust for Philadelphia Prison,	102 53
Bank of Gettysburg—Interest,	65 33
Cash paid for Loom for Prison,	35 81
Medical attendance on Prisoners,	8 75
Geo. Welsh, Prothonotary, for transcribing and making Indices for Dockets,	200 00
Treasurer of Water Company—Rent,	22 50
Order issued in 1826 in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg, unpaid till present year,	1500 00
Order in favor of Treasurer of Poor-house funds, issued in 1827, with interest, unpaid till present year,	278 06
Orders of 1829, paid during 1830,	44 98
Outstanding Tax,	5962 77
Do. Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley,	35 08
Do. do. do. C. Chritzman (arr.)	725 44
Do. do. do. do. 1830,	44 00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	115 00
Do. Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	86 81
Treasurer's Salary,	100 00
Cash on hand,	2149 85
	$21,076 51½

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a True Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

JAMES M'ILHENNY,
THOS. EHREHART,
JACOB COVER, } *Commissioners.*

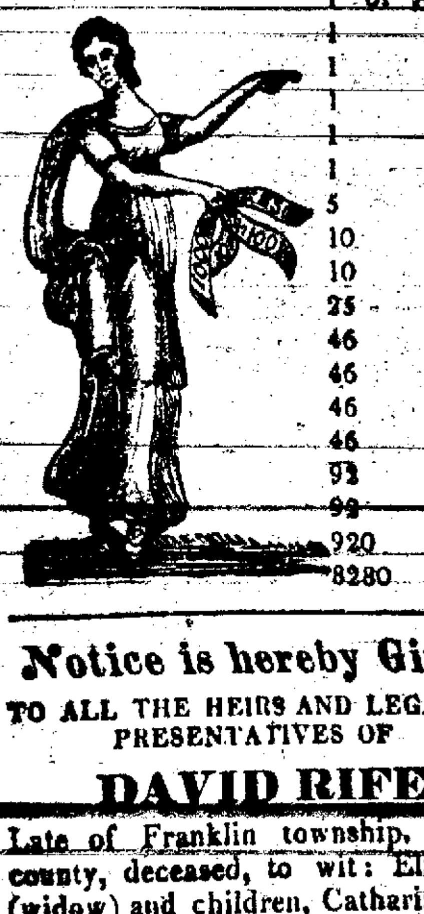
Attest—D. Horner, *Clerk.*

WE, the Subscribers, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, Report that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the balance of *Two Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars & Eighty-five Cents*, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

JOHN LILLY,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL, } *Auditors.*

CLARKSON SELLS THE BAIT.

THE FOURTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 26th inst.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.



1	of	$30,000
1		10,000
1		5,000
1		4,000
1		3,000
1		2,452
5		1,000
10		800
10		500
25		200
46		100
46		80
46		60
46		50
92		40
92		30
920		20
8280		10

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,
Other Shares in proportion.

☞Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 *Prize of* **2,500 DOLLS.**
1 " **1,000** "
1 " **800** "
1 " **300** "
And a great many of
100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

☞Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the baits.

Gettysburg, Feb. 15. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3,
10 2 49 27 18 44 13 26 28

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catharine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Saturday the 26th of February next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, —— Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1831. } tI

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the first day of March next*, to wit :

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator, *pendente lite*, of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick M'Farland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased.

The account of James M'Clain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James M'Clain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Stephens, deceased.

The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1, 1831. } 4.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.*

A Farm,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

Two Log Houses,
and Log Barn, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water—and Rockcreek runs along the farm.—To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling-
Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street and TWO two-story
Brick Back Buildings;
2 TWO-STORY
Brick Dwelling
HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Peter Beisel.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25. } ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst.* at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'Ilhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &
double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John M'Ilhenny.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1. } ts

Prothonotary's Office.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of March next.*

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*
Jan. 25. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF,

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker, Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of March next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Feb. 1. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the *first day of April next.* And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the above date, to the subscriber, or, if more convenient, to John Garvin, Esq. Gettysburg.

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. STEPHENS, *Adm'r.*
Feb. 1. 4t

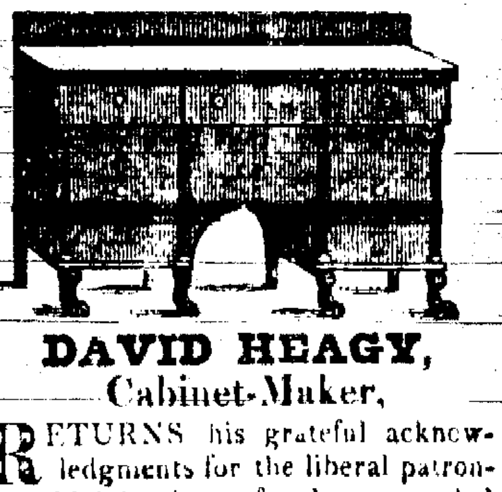
ATTENTION,
Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order—each member provided with 10 blank cartridges.

By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
Feb. 15. tp

☞The 'Guards' will dine at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, where such citizens of the Borough, and others, who feel disposed to participate with them, are respectfully requested to leave their names.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY,
Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are *CASH*, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. tf

REMOVAL,
AND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother ZACHARIAH DANNER, int[illegible] that he has *REMOVE*[illegible] new Building, north [illegible] Baltimore and Middl[illegible] the Eagle Inn; and th[illegible] turned from the City [illegible] SPLENDID ASSORTM[illegible] GOODS, suitable to the Se[illegible] of

DRY [illegible]
G[illegible]
HARD[illegible]
China, Glass, [illegible]e,
LEGHOR[illegible]
BONN[illegible]
GRINDS[illegible]
WEAVERS [illegible]
LIQ[illegible]

All of which have b[illegible] the most accommo[illegible] can and will be sol[illegible] CHEAPER than at [illegible] lishment in the count[illegible] mined to sell—and h[illegible] don't wish to see [illegible] out of their hands, to [illegible] his Goods. He feels [illegible] from the moderate pr[illegible] to sell them at, the Pu[illegible] tified afte[illegible] [illegible] duce take[illegible] for which the highest p[illegible] given.

Dec. 2 tf

S[illegible]ERS,

CL[illegible]ON'S.

And see [illegible] *and large Assort*[illegible] *Fashioned*

Nov. tf